POETRY.

Progress.

Does the earth not contain one spirit
Bowed despondent to the dust,
On the midnight of whose vision,
Beams no star of hope and trust?
Let that soul put pause and wonder
On the works that past has done,
And an earnest bright and glorious,
For the future shall be won.

For the soul must feel the stirring
Of its destiny sublime,
Who but rightly views the present
With its earnest heart and mind,
Telling in the earth's vineyard,
Many hands have found a place:
Some are nearing to the summit,—
Some are at the mountain's base.

Progress is the stirring watchword.
Cheers them onward up the rugged,
Can'st thou pause and play the laggard,
With its glorious hill in sight?
And while fair, and broad, and glorious,
In our vision we can see,
Still the future brightly stretching
Into far infinity.

Who shall tell what bound or barrier
To improvement heaven designed?
Who shall dare to fix the limits,
To the onward march of mind?
Only he, who into being
Called the unfashioned human soul;
He for whom the hymn of Progress
Through eternity shall roll!

LITERATURE.

The Match Making Mother.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

While all this was going on, Mr Howard
sat motionless. "I have done it at last! O
God forgive me!" were the only words he had
uttered since he struck the fatal blow. Dr.
Williamson soon came in. Knowing the
character of Howard, and having heard of his
cruel treatment of his wife, at a glance he
saw into the cause of this scene. He was a
man of forethought, and never acted without
reflection. The first thing he did he pointed
to the door, signifying to the servants to leave.
They did so with heavy hearts, for they loved
their mistress affectionately. They believed
she had fallen and hurt herself in some way,
but did not think of Mr. Howard's guilt,
knowing Emma to be there, and that he was
always remarkably kind to his wife in company.
While examining the wound, the unfortunate
women roused up, and faintly said " Emma!
mother?" At this moment Mrs. Osgood
walked in. Dr. Williamson motioned her to
be silent.

"Mother," said she again, "oh, that I could
see you once more?"

"My child, I am here," said the unhappy
mother.

"I am dying, mother, come nearer. I am
willing to go; but promise me"——

"I promise anything, my child; that you
ask."

"Then I ask you, as a last, and dying request, not to urge Emmy to marry Edward."

"It shall be as you desire. And oh, dear,
injured child, forgive, forgive your erring
mother."

"I have nothing to forgive my dear mother.
Take care of my little Lucy. Tell Louis I
forgive him."

Mr. Howard heard this, ran to the bedside,
and on his knees in the most piteous accents,
implored pardon of his injured wife.

"I forgive! I forgive!" were her last
words; a few moments after, she died.

After her cold and lifeless form was laid
out, Mrs. Osgood requested to be left alone
with the corpse. Falling on her knees by the
side of it, with her eyes uplifted to Heaven,
she exclaimed, in a plaintive tone—

"Oh, miserable woman that I am, I have
murdered one child, and almost another?—
Two more I have rendered miserable! And
for what! Great God! can I never be forgiven?"

For some time she remained kneeling in
that chamber of death. When she arose, she
was an humble woman; ambition was satiated,
avarice was satisfied. She said truly that she
had murdered her child. Howard dealt the
last blow, but she was equally guilty of the
murder; for over the dead body of her husband she had walked to accomplish her purpose. And what had she gained but anguish,
heart-rending anguish, misery of the direst
kind! Mothers beware of what you are doing. You, too, may be paving the way, almost
unconsciously, to a similar wretched end. Say
not this an exaggerated story. Look around
you, and can you not call to mind at least a
few miserable wives? Ask the cause and not
unfrequently you may trace it to a mother's
ambition. Then take warning, and shield your
child from the worst fates, an unloved wife.—
You are responsible to a great degree; then
beware how you trifle with such a responsibility.

Have you a little prattler ever fondling on
your bosom, to whom your hearts best affections are given? What are your views in
regard to her? Does your imagination wander
far into the vista of the future, and picture far
her visions of wealth and earthly glory? or
are you praying God to enable you to raise
her for usefulness here and Heaven and immortal happiness in eternity? Have you a
daughter just on the verge of womanhood?—
She needs your watchful eye and prayers? Attention more than ever before. Lay no schemes
for the future but such as you can ask God's
blessing upon. Have you one just about to
enter into an engagement that must render her
happy or miserable for life, and perhaps lead
to the promotion or overthrow of her happiness
in another world? Oh, mother, look well before you decide! What are that man's qualifications? Is he all that a praying mother
could desire? Can you commit that precious
one to his care, believing that he is fitted to
guard such an one here, and go hand and hand
with her to everlasting joys there? If so,
give her to him. He may be a man of power—

ty, no matter. God will bless them. But if,
the "contrary, his recommendations are
nothing more than such as Mrs. Osgood required, let us entreat you, in the name of the
holy office of mother, be warned before the
unchained fury of God is visited on you. Do
not call that priceless treasure for gold. If
you do, your punishment will come. God
may not even allow you a respite until he calls
you to judgment. He may punish you here
in a way too plain to be misunderstood. But
to our story.

Mr. Howard was a sincere penitent, and
for his child's sake, he was permitted to pass
unpunished, at least at an earthly tribunal.—
No one except the family knew of his guilt.
He seemed anxious to do all in his power to
repair his deed, settled his vast estate on his
little Lucy, and with about four thousand dollars, left the country. Emma and Henry were
married in about twelve months from Mrs.
Howard's death, and went to reside in his
native village.

* * * * *

Years are gone. Henry Sherrard's name
ranks high as a learned, a great, and, better
still, a good man. Emma, his loving wife, has
blessed him with a large family of children.—
It is needless to say this is a happy home.—
With such beings as representatives, it
could hardly be otherwise. We do not say
it was exempt from the trials that fall to the
lot of almost every home, yet it was just such
a circle as angels might delight to gaze on.—
Old Mrs. Osgood lives with them, a pious,
humble Christian. Emma's children are as
dear to her as her own ever were; but she
indulges none of those idle dreams of wealth
and fame in regard to them that constantly
dwelt in her bosom in regard to her own offspring. Little Lucy Howard has grown up
a beautiful and accomplished woman, and is
married to Dr. Williamson's nephew. They
live at the residence of Mr. Howard, who has
become a better man. His daughter is happy
in the thought that she possesses the heart of
fathers, little dreaming what he once was, and
that by his hand was deprived of a mother.

WONDERS OF CHEMISTRY.—The horseshoe nails dropped in the street during the
daily traffic, reappear into the shape of
swords and guns. The clippings of the
travelling tinker are mixed with the parings
of the horses hoofs in the smithy, or the
cast off garments of the poorest inhabitants
of the sister isle, and soon afterwards in the
form of dyes of the brightest hue, grace the
dress of courtly dames. The main ingredient of the ink with which we write was
possibly on part of the broken hoop of an
old barrel. The bones of dead animals
yield the chief constituent of lucifer matches. The drops of port wine, carefully rejected by the port wine drinker, in decorating
his favorite beverage, are taken by him in
the morning, in the form of seidlitz powders,
to remove the effect of his debauch. The
offal of the street and the washings of coal
gas, reappear, carefully preserved in the
lady's smelling bottle, or are used by her to
flavor her blanc mange for her friends.

AN INQUISITION FOR STOLEN FRUIT.—In
Mr. Gunning's Sketcher, a new English
book, he tells a story of Dr. Ogden the professor of Geology:

The Doctor had taken a great fancy to a
lad who had been in his service three or four
years; he was much pleased with his management of a garden which was attached to
his house, and of which he was particularly
fond. A cherry tree, which had been planted some time, and which should have produced very choice fruit, had constantly failed.
To the Doctor's great delight, it at length
showed signs of bearing, and about a dozen
cherries after a while began to assume a
tempting appearance. Returning one day
from his ride, he missed some of his cherries
and accused the boy of having taken them.
"I have not touched them," replied the boy,
"as true as God's in heaven," (a verycommon mode of assertion among inferior people at that time). "That's a good lad! sit
thee down and I'll give thee a glass of wine,
for thou would'st not tell me a lie!" Going to his closet, he put a pretty strong
dose of antimonial wine into a glass, which
the boy drank off, and was preparing to
leave the room, but his master kept him in
conversation. At length the boy was
taken suddenly, at length the boy was
feel well: "Do not quit the room," said the
Doctor "sit thee down; thou wilt soon be
better," and ringing the bell, he ordered a jug
of warm water; which, he administered very
freely, at the same time providing a basin.
The cherries soon made their appearance,
to the great consternation of the boy.
Glynis, Baring, and others.
"Where's the God in heaven?" said the
Doctor. "Thou miscreant! get out of my
house!" He quitted it the same day, but not
until the Doctor had showed him his will, in
which he had left him two hundred pounds.

Keeping in view the rapid progress of Upper Canada in population, as compared with
Lower Canada; together with the youth of
former, there must soon be a new division
of the electoral districts, if Upper Canada is
to be fairly represented in parliament; a
the present time, the new electoral law only
gives one member to each 7,798 male inhabitant in Upper Canada; whilst Lower Canada has one to each 7,031 male inhabitants;
and this disproportion between the representatives and the represented, will be greatly
increased during the course of a few years,
if Upper Canada progresses as rapidly as
she has hitherto done, and which we think,
in all probability she will. Supposing the
ratio of increase of the two Canadas for the
current ten years ending 1861 to be the
same rate as it was during the period from
1841 to 1851, the population of Lower Canada will exceed 1,200,000 whilst upper Canada will have increased to nearly 2,000,000.
— Wright.

COLONIAL.

The £50,000 Stock Job.

We presume that none of our readers
can have forgotten the circumstances connected with the grant of £50,000 of stock
in the Grand Trunk enterprise to Mr.
Francis Hincks. They must remember
that the fact of his name appearing on the
original stock list was first announced in
Montreal and that the Pilot, on the part of
Mr. Hincks, was directed to deny that he
had anything to do with the transaction, that
the stock was put down for him to be distributed among Canadians, and that, when he
heard of it, he refused to have anything to do
with the affair. The Pilot said :—

"The reason assigned, that Canadians
ought to have the same privilege as that offered to British capitalists, seems sufficient;
but whether it be so or not, Mr. Hincks was
in no way responsible for the reservation
made; and the moment he was made aware
of it, he declined peremptorily either to
avail himself of the privilege offered, or to
be the medium of conferring that privilege
on others."

But Mr. Hincks himself has also denied
that he had anything to do with the allotment of stock. When on the hustings at
Oxford, he said :—

"Another allegation which has been made
is, that I was bribed to put them, Jackson &
Co., the contract. I defy any man to prove
such a charge. It was said that there was
£50,000 of said up stock set apart in my
name. It is true that my name was put
down as a subscriber for so much stock;
but it was to be paid for, like any other
stock. In proof is this way :—The Directors, when allotting stock, put down my name
for that amount, to be at their disposal for
Canada; and when I discovered it, I repudiated it altogether—I disavowed it totally,
as soon as I heard of it."

AN ELECTOR.—Yes indeed, 'twas given
to you.

Mr. HINCKS.—It never was intended to
be given away.

ELECTOR.—Why was it put in your name
then?

Mr. HINCKS (angrily).—Who knows
this noisy person?

ELECTOR.—Oh, I am very well known.

Mr. HINCKS, (with warmth)—Then, Sir,
you had better keep quiet, else I'll have you
removed, (and turning to the returning officer he said,) you had better remove him."
(Much confusion.)

ELECTOR—You will not remove me that
way, you don't like to be questioned, but
here I'll stay.

What will our readers say, when they
learn the fact, that, notwithstanding these
asseverations of Mr. Hincks, not only was
the stock put down in his name but £10,000,
or twenty per cent on the whole amount,
WAS ACTUALLY PAID UPON IT.—
This fact has, we learn by an Upper Canadian member returning from his Parliamentary duties, been ascertained with certainty
through the investigations of the corruption
Committee. The fact, of course, utterly
disproves the allegations of Mr. Hincks, and
makes him appear as while a wanderer from
the truth as his partner Mr. Bowes. If the
stock were allotted for the use of Canadians,
as stated by the Pilot, how did it come that
installments were paid upon it? Was it
possible that any one in England should pay
up stock of which no one knew the destination, which might be allotted to Tom, Dick
or Harry as Mr. Hincks pleased? The
supposition is absurd. Then the question
comes who did pay the money? Was it
Mr. Hincks? If the Inspector General had
taken the stock and paid the installments
with his own cash, nobody would have had
a word to say against him, and Mr. Hincks
would not have felt the necessity of disowning
the allotment of Stock, as soon as it reached the ears of the public. Who did pay up
the installments, then? Most decidedly we
must come to the conclusion that it was done
by the promoters of the road, those who had
made a good contract, and expected to get
fat picking from the allotment of the shares,
who felt that they owed much to Mr. Hincks
for the manner in which he had helped them,
and who expected to benefit by his services
in future. There is no other way in which
we can account for the payment of the installments. Mr. Hincks says that he did not
pay them, and though he is said to have
made a large sum out of the country during
the last few years, we think he is rather too
shrewd a man to put his earning in the
Grand Trunk road. The only other parties who could do it are Messrs. Jackson,
Glynis, Baring, and others.

The question next arises, what Mr.
Hincks did with this stock? He says he
refused to have anything to do with it.—
Does any one believe him? We do not,
for one. If he was offered £50,000 of
paid up stock, depend upon it, he took it; if
not in his own name, at least in that of some
one else. It is not in the nature of the man
to refuse such a bribe. He contends that
he has a right to receive payment for services which he renders as a minister of the
Crown and a member of Parliament, and he
would have no more scruple in taking
£50,000 from the seven millions capital of
the Grand Trunk; than he had in absorbing
four of the fifty thousand pounds which the
city of Toronto granted to the Northern
road.—Globe.

The Buffalo Democracy contains the following :—

CANADIAN POLITICAL FINANCE.—A letter
writer to the New York Times stating from
Quebec, and speaking of the gouges to be
established there upon the Public Funds,
says, "we find £3,000 of our money disbursed at Washington, and entered in the expenses as compensation to—————, in

full of all disbursements, expenses, &c., in
disseminating information (!) respecting
Reciprocity of trade with United States.—
Inspector General Hincks, has the credit of
the Reciprocity Treaty. We lately heard
a high authority, that this official
person was in the receipt of an annuity of
£1,600 a year, from the Portsmouth Joint
Stock Bank of Toronto.—A Yankee who
proposed to buy the Bank and who examined
into its condition, was told by its proprietor,
that whoever took it, would have to take it
charged with that annuity. Mr. HINCKS is
a public officer, and has the power to shut up
the concern, or worry it out, if he saw fit."

The Estimates.

The 81st Resolution, Aid towards the support of the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, £10,-
000, being read a second time :

Mr. MACKENZIE moved in amendment,
that the following Proviso be added thereto :
" Provided, that the tax directly levied from
the Towns, Cities, Townships, and Counties
of Upper Canada, and not levied on Lower
Canada, be abolished :"

Yeas—Messieurs, Brown, Ferrie, Hartman, Larwill, Lumsden and Mackenzie.—6.

Nays—Messieurs, Alleyn, Bell, Blanchet,
Bourassa, Brodeur, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau,
Crysler, Davele, Desaulniers, Dionne, Felton,
Fortier of Nicolet, Fournier, Labelle, Laporte,
LeBoutillier, Attorney General Macdonald,
Marchildon, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin,
Morrison of Niagara, Murney, Papin, Poulin,
Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor
General Smith, Spence Stevenson, Thibaudeau
and Valois.—34.

The 176th resolution, to provide for the expenses of Printing the laws and other Printing for the Public service, £7000, being read
a second time :

Mr. MACKENZIE moved an amendment, to add the following Proviso thereto :
Provided, that the public " Printing and Advertising shall after the first day of March
next, be given out by contract, and the office
of Queen's Printer abolished ; negatived on a
division to 31 to 6, and the resolution agreed
to.

The 188th Resolution, Expenses of protecting the Fisheries in the Gulf, £2198 7s.
3d., being read a second time, and the 189th
for building or purchase of a vessel for this
service in future, £2000 were agreed to upon
the following division :

Yeas. — Messrs. Alleyn, Bell, Blanchet,
Brodeur, Cassault, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau,
Desaulniers, Dionne, Felton, Ferrie, Fortier
of Bellechasse, Fournier, LeBoutillier, Att.
General Macdonald, Meagher, Mongenais,
Morin, Morrison of Niagara, O'Farrell, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Spence, Tache and Thibaudeau.
—27.

Nays—Messrs. Bourassa, Brown, Darche,
Hartman, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Murney,
and Valois.—8.

The 205th Resolution, Expenses for the
services of 150 of the Embodied Pensioners
on permanent duty in Upper Canada, from the
15th October to the 31st December, 1801,
£1700 7s. 2d., being read a second time, was
agreed to upon a division of 29 to 10.

The 206th Resolution, Compensation to
Thomas Rigney Esq., in full of all disbursements, expenses, &c., in disseminating information respecting Reciprocity of Trade with
the United States, during the last six years,
£3,000, being read a second time, was agreed
to upon the following division :

Yeas—Messieurs Alleyn, Bell, Blanchet,
Brodeur, Brown, Casault, Cayley, Chabot,
Chauveau, Desaulniers, Fortier of Bellechasse,
Fornier, Langton, LeBoutillier, Meagher,
Morin, Morrison of Niagara, O'Farrell, Solicitor General Smith, Spence, Stevenson,
Tache, and Thibeaudeau.—25.

Nays—Messieurs Darche, Ferrie, Hartman, Larwill, Lumsden, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Murney, Papin and Valois.—10.

The 213th Resolution, Aid to Victoria
Queen's and Regiopolis Colleges, £500 each,
being read a second time :

FERRIE moved in amendment, "that it
was inexpedient to appropriate the public money for the support of sectarian schools, and
that with this view, it is expedient to refer
back the Report to the Committee of the
Whole, for the purpose of granting one year's
allowance, as a final payment to such sectarian
educational institutions as have heretofore received aid from the public chest, and of expunging all grants for such institutions placed
upon the list of this year, for the first time."

Yeas—Messieurs. Bell, Brown, Ferrie,
Hartman, Lumsden, Macdonald of Glengary,
and Mackenzie.—7.

Nays—Messieurs. Alleyn Blanchet, Bourassa, Brodeur, Casault, Chabot, Chauveau,
Darche, Desaulniers, Dionne, Felton, Fortier
of Bellechasse, Fournier, Holton, Larwill, Le-
Boutillier, Attorney General Macdonald,
Marchildon, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin,
Morrison of Niagara, O'Farrell, Papin, Poulin, Powell, Robinson, Solicitor General, Ross,
Solicitor General Smith, Spence, Stevenson,
Tache, Thibaudeau and Valois.—34.

The 297th and 298th Resolutions, Aid to
St. Mary's (Jesuit's) College, £300, and for
their Building, £500, being read a second
time, were agreed to upon the following division :

Yeas—Messieurs Alleyn, Bourassa, Brodeur,
Cartier, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dorion of Montreal, Attorney
General Drummond, Felton, Fortier of Nicolet, Fortier, of Bellechasse Fournier Gauvelet, Fortier, of Bellechasse Fournier, Le Boutillier,
Attorney General Macdonald, Marchildon,
Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Morrison of
Niagara, Murney, O'Farrell, Papin, Poulin,
Poulict, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross,
Solicitor general Smith, Spence, Stevenson,
Tache, Thibaudeau, and Turcotte.—39.

Nays—Messieurs Bell, Brown, Hartman, Mackenzie, and Powell.—5.

The 335th Resolution, Aid to the Montreal
Committee of the Colonial School and Church
Society towards establishing Normal and
Model Schools, £300 being read a second
time :

Mr. BROWN moved in amendment, that
the following Proviso be added thereto : " Provided always that the said Schools shall be
non-sectarian in their teaching and management, and shall be placed under the control of
the Department of Education :"

Yeas : Messieurs Bell, Brown, Hartman,
Mackenzie, Papin, Poulin, Powell and Valois.
—8.

Nays : Messieurs Alleyn, Bourassa, Brodeur, Cartier, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau,
Desaulniers, Dionne, Dorion of Montreal,
Attorney General Drummond, Felton, Fortier
of Nicolet, Fortier of Bellechasse, Fournier,
Guvermont, Holton, Labelle, Laporte Le-
Boutillier, Attorney General Macdonald, Marchildon, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Morrison of Niagara, Murney, O'Farrel, Poulict,
Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor
General Smith, Spence, Stevenson, Tache,
and Thibaudeau.—35.

We clip the following from Mackenzie's
Message ; Upper Canada Votes are marked
in italics :

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' RELIEF
FROM TAXATION REJECTED.

Hon. Mr. Young moved : That it is expedient to repeal the duty of 12½ per cent
ad valorem now imposed by the Act 12 Vic.
cap. 1, on all Goods, Wares and Merchandize
not otherwise charged with duty, and that in
lieu thereof a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem be imposed :

The yeas were Aikins, Brown, Dorion,
Ferrie, Foley, Frazer, Galt, Hartman,
Holton, Larwill, Macdonald of Glengarry,
Mackenzie, Whitney, Young, Wright, Wilson, &c. 25.

The nays were Alloyn (mayor, Quebec)
Bell, Burton, Cartier, Cauchon, Cayley,
Chabot, Chisholm, Church, Cook, of Oxford,
Crysler, Ferres, Jackson, Langton, Lumsden, Macbeth, Att. Gen. Macdonald, Mathe-
son, Morin, Morrison of Simcoe, Munro,
Patrick, Rankin, Sol. Gen. Ross, J. Ross,
Stevenson, &c. 54.—Lost !

A THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLAR REDUCTION OF TAXES REJECTED.

I selected Woolens, Cottons, Linens,
Threads, Machinery and Hardware, and
proposed to reduce the taxes on these articles onefifth but it was of no avail. Tho'
we have four 'millions of dollars in the till
here are the yeas and nays :

1. Resolved, That all Woolen Manufactures now paying an ad valorem duty of
12½ per cent be admitted on payment of 10
per cent.

2. Resolved, That all Cotton and Linen
Manufacturers and Threads, now paying an
ad valorem duty of 12½ per cent be admitted
at 10 per cent.

3. Resolved, That all Machinery, Iron,
and Hardware, now paying an ad valorem
duty 12½ per cent, be admitted at 10 per
cent.

Here is the vote. Study it well !
Yeas : Bourassa, Brown, Darche, De-
Witt, Dorion, Ferrie, Foley, Frazer, Galt,
Guovermont, Hartman, Holton, Langton,
Larwill, Lumsden, Macdonald, of Glengarry, Mackenzie, Matheson, Papin, Whitney, Wilson, Wright, Young.—34.

Nays : Aikens, Alleyn, Bell, Blanchet,
Burton, Cartier, Cassault, Cauchon, Cayley,
Chapais, Chauveau, Chisholm, Church,
Crysler, Daoust, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dostaler, Fortier, Fortier, Fournier, Jackson, Labelle, Laporte, Le Boutillier, Lumsden, Loranger, Macbeth, Att. Gen. Macdonald, Meson, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Morrison of Simcoe, Munro, O'Farrell,
Patrick, Rankin, Sol. Gen. Ross, James
Ross, Shaw, Four Smiths, Smith, Smith,
Smith, Stevenson, Terrill, Thibaudeau,
Turcotte.—49.

Upper Canada yeas 13 : nays 20. Lower Canada yeas 11 ; nays 29. The French
nays were nearly 3 to 1, and no wonder !
They got the money.

CHEAPEST SUGARS AND MOLASSES. No !

Mr. Galt moved that the duties on Raw
Sugar and Molasses be reduced to 19 per
cent on the value, instead of Mr. Cayley's
heavy tax.

Yeas : Bell, Brown, DeWitt, Dorion,
Ferrie, Foley, Frazer, Galt, Hartman,
Holton, Langton, Larwill, Macdonald, of
Glengary, Mackenzie, Mattice, Murney,
Scatcherd, Whitney, Wilson, Wright,
Young, &c. 32.

Nays : Aikins, Burton, Cartier, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chisholm, Church,
Cooke, of Oxford, Crawford, Crysler, Felton, Jackson, Lumsden, Macbeth, Att. Gen.
Macdonald, Mathieson, Morin, Munro, Niles,
O'Farrell, Patrick, Poulin, Poulin, Rankin,
Robinson, D. Ross, J. Ross, Shaw, Two
Smiths, Stevenson, &c. 55. Lost. Upper Canada. yeas 15 ; nays 24.

CHEAP SUGAR, MOLASSES, AND CROCKERY.

Mr. Ferrie moved that the following articles bear Duties as follow :—Sugar, Refined in Loaves, Crushed, Candy, or Bastard, 20 per cent ; Sugar Raw, 15 per cent ;
Molasses 20 per cent. Lost !

Yeas : Aikins, Bell, Brown, DeWitt,
Dorion, Ferrie, Foley, Frazer, Galt, Hartman, Holton, Langton, Larwill, Macdonald
of Glengary, Mackenzie, Mattice, Scatcherd, Whitney, Wilson, Wright, Young,
&c. 33. Nays 53.

The Knickerbocker Bank and the Empire
City Bank, have given notice of
their intention to close their business affairs.
In the meantime their notes will be redeemed at par at the North River Bank, New
York.